JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 19 OCT 2001

FORM PTO-1390 (REV 11-2000) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371	1267-001
	U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/980742

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/BR00/00042	26 April 2000	26 April 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

Introducer and Placer of Repairs in Tubulations

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Luciano et al.

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. [x] This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. [ ] This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. [x] This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. [ ] The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. [x] A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
   - a. [x] is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
   - b. [ ] has been communicated by the International Bureau.
   - c. [ ] is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. [x] An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
   - a. [x] is attached hereto.
   - b. [ ] has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. [ ] Amendments to the claims of the International Aplication under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
   - a. [ ] are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
   - b. [ ] have been communicated by the International Bureau.
   - c. [ ] have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
   - d. [ ] have not been made and will not be made.
8. [ ] An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. [x] An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. [ ] An English lanugage translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. [ ] An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. [ ] An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. [ ] A FIRST preliminary amendment.
14. [ ] A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. [ ] A substitute specification.
16. [ ] A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. [ ] A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. [ ] A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. [ ] A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. [x] Other items or information: The International Search Report; Preliminary Examination Report; With amendment filed with PCT; and Written Opinion (PCT Rule 66).

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/980742	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/BR00/00042	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 1267-001

21. ☑ The following fees are submitted:	CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):		
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO **$1000.00**		
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO **$860.00**		
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO **$710.00**		
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **$690.00**		
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **$100.00**		
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =	$ 1040.00	
Surcharge of **$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e))	$	

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	2 - 20 =		x **$18.00**	$ 0	
Independent claims	1 - 3 =		x **$80.00**	$ 0	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ **$270.00**	$ 0	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				$ 1040.00	
☑ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.			+	$ 520.00	
SUBTOTAL =				$ 520.00	
Processing fee of **$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f))				$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				$	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). **$40.00** per property +				$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				$ 520.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	$
				charged:	$

a. ☑ A check in the amount of $ 520.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of $ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☑ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-1540. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Martin P. Endres, Esq.
HEDMAN & COSTIGAN, P.C.
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New York, NY 10036
(212) 302-8989

SIGNATURE

MARTIN P. ENDRES
NAME

35,498
REGISTRATION NUMBER

INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS

It is related to a tubular shape mechanical device having a receptacle in which a tubing repair set is stored, with controls to insert and fit the repair set at a target place of a tubing inner wall.

Sometimes in medicine there is the necessity of fitting repair sets, called prosthesis, in the blood circulating system tubing or in the digestive system tubing. There already are many apparatus, called catheter, to insert and fit the prosthesis at a specific place in the blood vessels inner wall, veins and other ones. The using of these apparatus together with imaging devices is called treatment or minimum invasive surgery, just because there is no need of submitting the patient to extremely large and traumatic incisions.

The endoprotheses usage by means of the minimum invasive surgery has been increasing lately and presently there are many worldwide enterprises, such as World Manufacturing Corporation and Braile Corporation, that have their own design and that manufacture these apparatus to treat deceases in the vascular system, breathing system or digestive system, that is, the human body tubing systems. Nevertheless, the existing endoprostheses have problems related to positioning, to the fluid flow during its placing, shortening of its length and other ones.

These existing endoprostheses have a small height cylinder shape formed by a sequence of interconnected rings. Each ring being formed by a zigzag bent wire forming a small height cylinder. A collection of these rings are jointed and coated by a biocompatible polymeric fabric. The endoprostheses so manufactured have the characteristic not to offer resistance to axial compression forces. When the small height cylinder, which is the prostheses itself, is submitted to a compression force it is shortened; the rings are juxtaposed due to its wire framed structure.

The existing catheters characterize by having a tubing, here called sheath, inside of which the prosthesis is placed; it is previously radially compressed previously staying like that inside the sheath. A catheter is inserted inside the artery or any other tubing inside the human body. The catheter is inserted until the sheath distal end reaches the point where the prosthesis is to be placed. The prosthesis is then removed from inside the catheter by the action of an existing piston inside the sheath, which pushes the prosthesis out of the sheath. The sheath doesn't move. Pushing the prosthesis out causes an axial compression force on the wired rings that form the prosthesis case. The piston action causes such compression force – the axial force on the prostheses distal end plus the reaction force due to friction caused by the compressed prosthesis against the sheath inner wall. To this reaction force is added the existing obstruction inside the artery. The consequence to this procedure is placing a prosthesis with the length shorter than the desired one and the possibility of fitting it at an inappropriate place. In case this happens, the existing catheters don't have technical resources to replace the prosthesis during its positioning.

Some catheters use the procedure of removing the prosthesis from inside the sheath reverse way, that is, the piston stands still and the sheath that holds the prosthesis is pulled back. As the sheath goes back the prosthesis stands still holded by the piston. While the prosthesis comes out of the sheath, it expands and fits itself at the desired place inside the artery. This procedure shows a technical improvement, as there isn't any prosthesis' axial displacement related to the artery inner wall. Nevertheless, there still is the prosthesis friction related to the catheter sheath inner wall. The prosthesis still is taken out from the catheter by means of a compression force.

Replacing the prosthesis during its positioning still is unviable and traumatic. Once the prosthesis positioning is started, it comes out of the sheath, spreads itself spreading also

the artery. When the first ring, close to the distal end of the small height cylinder, comes out the catheter, it spreads and drowns into the artery inner surface, making any other farther movement difficult. Trying to replace the prosthesis by any axial movement would be difficult on account of the obstruction made by the artery wall.

The action of pushing the prosthesis proximal end is an existing catheters general characteristic and may cause the prosthesis shortening, since the prosthesis comprises wired rings that move one upon the other; it may cause a positioning error because the prosthesis tends to jump from inside the catheter due to the rings spring effect. Difficulties in placing a prosthesis at a definite position has required the unnecessary use of longer prosthesis; this may cause another principal artery branch occlusion.

Patent US 5,683,451 is related to same group of catheter that pushes the prosthesis out of it. It includes a plurality of disposed runners 42 affixed together at one of their proximal ends to one of the shaft 34 ends, which push the prosthesis out of the catheter. The runners 34 remain around the prosthesis 10 reducing its sliding resistance related to the sheath 32 inner wall. Doing this the desired technical effect is withdrawing prosthesis 10 out of inside sheath 32 without shortening it. This is also one of the present report purposes. Another acquired technical effect is a better control over the prosthesis radial expansion process procedure while coming out from inside sheath 32. The runners 42 involving the prosthesis 10 avoid the prosthesis sudden expansion.

While the existing catheters are characterized by pushing the prosthesis out of the catheter, the inserter and fitter of tubing repair sets hereby described is characterized by pulling the prosthesis out of the catheter. The prosthesis is hooked up to the catheter dragging wires. These wires track the prosthesis out of the catheter. The prosthesis distal end, which is hooked up to the dragging wires, stays hooked until the hole prosthesis is out of the catheter

and placed at the target point inside the artery. During the prosthesis manual tracking out of the catheter it is possible to stop the procedure, visualize and check if the positioning place is the correct and desired one or if it is necessary to move the catheter to a new position carrying the prosthesis that still is hold to the catheter by its both ends; the proximal end stays inside the catheter sheath and the distal end stays hooked up to the dragging wires. It is also characterized by having a trigger which holds the prosthesis coupled to the catheter even after the prosthesis withdrawing out of the interior of the catheter. The prosthesis will only be uncoupled from the catheter after the trigger be manually driven.

The inserter and fitter of tubing repair sets hereby described, also called catheter, comprises a tubular device, rigid or flexible, with its outer diameter smaller than the tubing inner diameter; having at its distal end a place to store the repair set, also called prosthesis and having internal cables and rods which can be reached by the opposite side, proximal end, in order to handle and place the repair set inside the tubing.

The figures hereafter described show the device principal functional elements. They don't specify the dimensions and they don't show the real proportionality among the device elements. Not showing proportionality in the drawings is due to the fact that the dimensions and proportionality among the elements vary individually according to the employment, the type and size of the repair set and the tubing inner diameter.

Figure 1 shows the device comprising the nose cone(1), the spacing tubing(6), the sheath(7), the handle(8) of the sheath(7), the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6), the trigger(10) and the device particular inside spot(17).

Figure 2 shows the device particular inside spot(17) enlarged view comprising the base(2) of the nose cone(1), the core shaft(3), the multilumen(4) tubing and the dragging

wires(5). The multilumen(4) tubing has longitudinal holes through which slide the dragging wires(5).

Figure 3 shows the base(2) of the nose cone(1) with the socket holes(11) to sock the dragging wires(5).

Figure 4 shows the core shaft(3), the multilumen tubing(4) and the dragging wires(5).

Figure 5 shows in detail how the prosthesis(12) is hooked up to the dragging wires(5); the dragging wires(5) distal end is inserted in the socket holes(11) in the base(2) of the nose cone(1); the prosthesis(12) wrapping the multilumen tubing(4) and housed inside the sheath(7) and lined up with the spacing tubing(6). The prosthesis(12) has eyelets(13) to hook up and hold the dragging wires(5).

Figure 6 shows section(18), the sheath(7), the handle(8) of the sheath(7), the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6) and the trigger(10).

Figure 7 shows section(18) enlarged view with the core shaft(3), the multilumen tubing(4), the dragging wires(5) and the spacing tubing(6).

Figure 8 shows section(16), the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6), the trigger(10) with the locking screw(14) and the dragging wires(5) fixing spot(15) on the trigger(10).

Figure 9 shows section(16) enlarged view with the multilumen tubing(4), the dragging wires(5) and the spacing tubing(6).

Figure 10 shows a perspective view where the multilumen tubing(4) is replaced by the cylindrical tubing(19) and connector(20); it also shows the base(2) of the nose cone(1) with the socket holes(11), the core shaft(3) and the dragging wires(5).

Figure 11 shows the base(2) of the nose cone(1) with the connector(20) set in the base(2). It shows the chaps(21) of the connector(20).

The repair set is built depending on the employment, type and size of the prosthesis and of the tubing inner diameter. Special attention must be given in building the end point where the prosthesis(12) is going to be stored. The prosthesis(12) is inserted inside the sheath(7), wrapping the multilumen tubing(4), taking the spacing tubing(6) empty space and hooked up through the eyelets(13) to the dragging wires(5). The device is inserted inside the tubing to be repaired, an artery by example, until the prosthesis(12) reaches the tubing damaged place. The delivery distance can be previously set by measuring the distance between the damaged place and the end from which the device is being inserted. Placing the prosthesis(12) can be X-rays, ultrasound or others, monitored. Once the prosthesis is positioned at the target place, the sheath(7) is axially withdrawn sliding axially in relation to the spacing tubing(6), in a way that the unit formed by the nose cone(1), core shaft(3), multilumen tubing(4), dragging wires(5), spacing tubing(6) and the prosthesis(12) stand still, freeing the prosthesis(12) from its housing. The prosthesis(12) starts to expand itself until it pressures the tubing under repair inner wall; the prosthesis(12) stays hooked up to the dragging wires(5) by the eyelets(13). At this procedure phase one can evaluate the prosthesis(12) positioning related to the target place; if it is necessary to adjust something one can axially displace the prosthesis(12) by pushing the hole unit, specially the nose cone(1) forward; the prosthesis(12) displaces itself together with the whole unit due to the dragging wires(5) hooked up to the prosthesis(12) eyelets(13). The nose cone(1) has a truncated conical shape staying over a base(2) with a spherical cap shape. Such truncated conical shape was necessary to easy the catheter inward displacement inside the artery; the base(2) spherical cap shape was necessary to easy the catheter outward displacement together with the prosthesis(12) in the case eventual positioning adjustments are necessary alongside the artery. The nose cone(1) has such aerodynamical shape on both sides of its axis in order to reduce the

device's friction related to the artery inner wall and to make the surgery less traumatic. The base(2) of the nose cone(1) has a number of socket holes(11) radially allocated equal to the number of the existing dragging wires(5) in which the mentioned dragging wires(5) are socked. At the prosthesis(12) placement procedure, the dragging wires(5) - axially allocated inside the prosthesis(12) - go through the eyelets(13) and are socked in the socket holes(11). They stay there even during the coming out of the prosthesis(12) from inside the catheter. The dragging wires(5) loosening from the socket holes(13) happens only when the trigger(10) is driven. When the adjustment is accomplished the trigger(10) is driven and the dragging wires(5) are gathered inside the multilumen(4) tubing, loosing definitely the prosthesis(12) from the device. The multilumen tubing(4) shown in figures 2,4,5,7 and 9 with a cross-section in a triangular shape, may have a polygonal cross-section with many sides or even a circular one. The multilumen tubing(4) cross-section shape depends on how the prosthesis(12) is built, its folding way and sockets. Figure 10 shows the circular cross-section cylindrical tubing(19) without any longitudinal drilling to let the dragging wires(5) pass through in the place of the multilumen tubing(4). The dragging wires(5) go loose inside the portion between the core shaft(3) and the smooth cylindrical tubing(19).

The sheath(7) axial retreat is manually achieved, staying the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6) still and axially displacing the handle(8) of the sheath(7) in direction of the mentioned handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6).

The trigger(10) is a cylindrical rigid handle located at the catheter proximal end; it has a locking screw(14) which is an external threaded short cylindrical surface, that is screwed to the body of the mentioned handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6).

The dragging wires(5), that have their distal end free to be holded by the eyelets(13) of the prosthesis(12) in order to sock in the holes(11) of the nose cone(1), have their proximal

end fixed to the base(15) of the trigger(10). Driving the trigger(10) means unscrewing the locking screw(14) of the trigger(10) from the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6) and axially displace the trigger(10) away from the mentioned handle(9).

Although in the report text and in the figures the sheath(7) is mentioned and shown as a uniform cross-section cylindrical tubing, it can have the geometric shape of a staggered diameters tubing. The staggered tubing end near the nose cone(1) may have the diameter larger than the sheath(7) body in order to house the prostheses that need bigger housing.

CLAIMS

1 – INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS comprising a concentric multitubular device called catheter with an external tubing called sheath(7) inside of which there is the repair set called prosthesis(12) and the tubular shafts(3)(6), characterized by having a device to hook up and pull the prosthesis out of the catheter and loosing it related to the mentioned catheter, formed by a set of dragging wires(5) axially allocated since the trigger(10) at the proximal catheter end up to base(2) of the nose cone(1) at the catheter distal end.

2 - INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS as claimed in claim 1, characterized by having the base(2) of the nose cone(1) a number of socket holes(11) radially allocated equal to the number of dragging wires(5).

3 - INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS as claimed in claim 1, characterized by the set of dragging wires(5) being affixed to the trigger(10), positioned inside of a multilumen tubing(4); and the said unit formed by the multilumen tubing(4) and the dragging wires(5) going axially through inside the prosthesis(12) and when they come out of the prosthesis(12) the dragging wires(5) are holded by the eyelets(13) of the prosthesis(12); the dragging wires(5) distal ends are then socked into the socket holes(11) on the base(2) of the nose cone(1).

4 - INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS as claimed in claim 3, characterized by the said trigger(10) being screwed (14) to the handle(9) of the spacing tubing(6) and being able of loosing itself and drag axially backwards the dragging wires(5) and the so mentioned dragging wires(5) loosing themselves from the base(2) of the nose cone(1) and from the eyelets(13) of the prosthesis(12).

5 - INSERTER AND FITTER OF TUBING REPAIR SETS as claimed in claim 3, characterized by the said dragging wires(5), without the multilumen tubing(4), being axially allocated between the spacing tubing(6) and the core shaft(3), and having the catheter at the sheath(7) distal end a connector(20); having the said connector(20) a number of longitudinal grooves(21) equal to the number of the existing dragging wires(5).

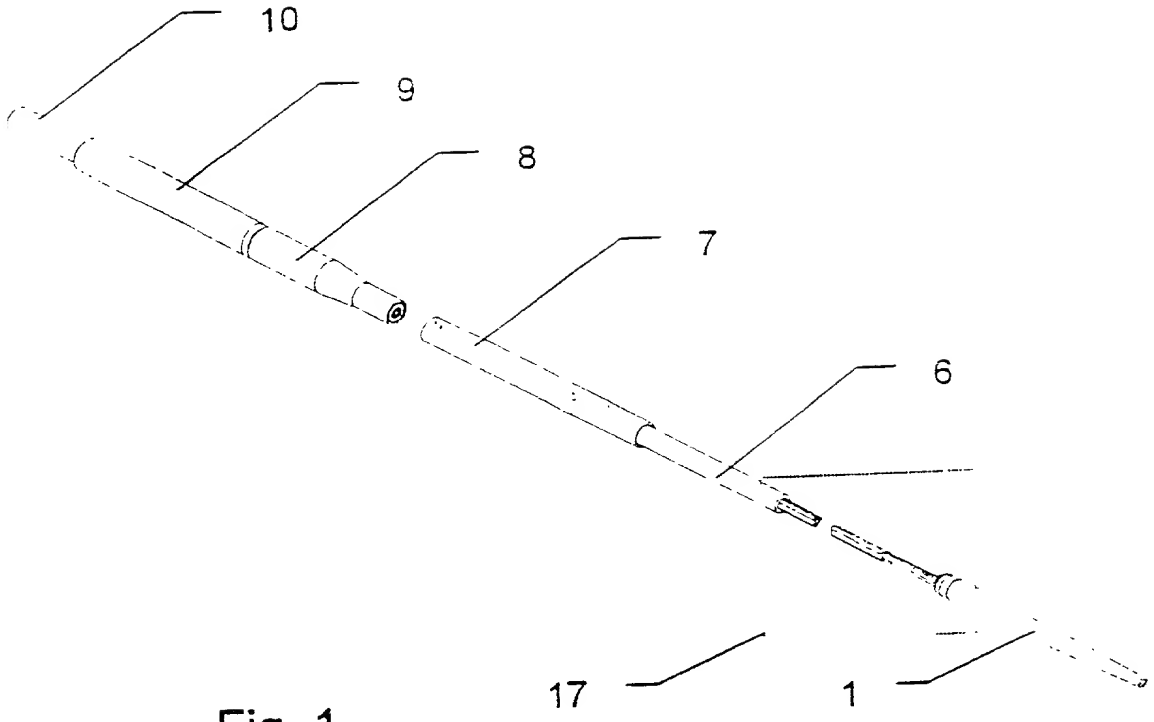

Fig. 1

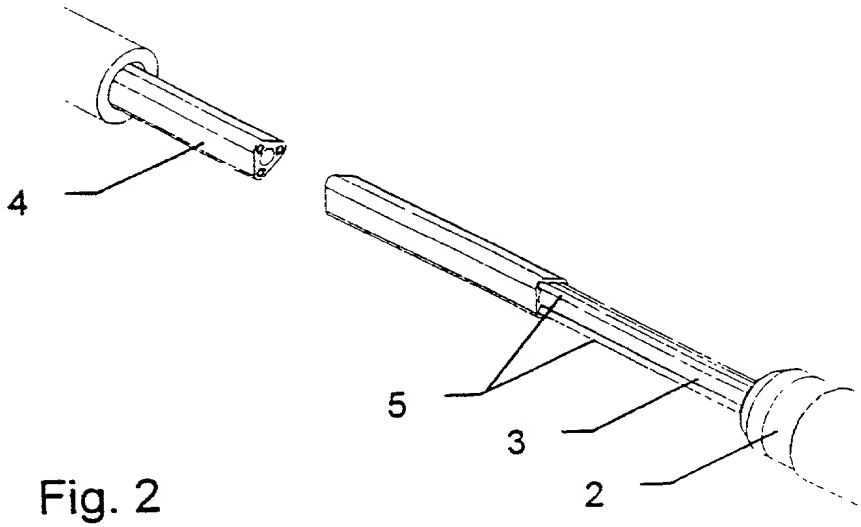

Fig. 2

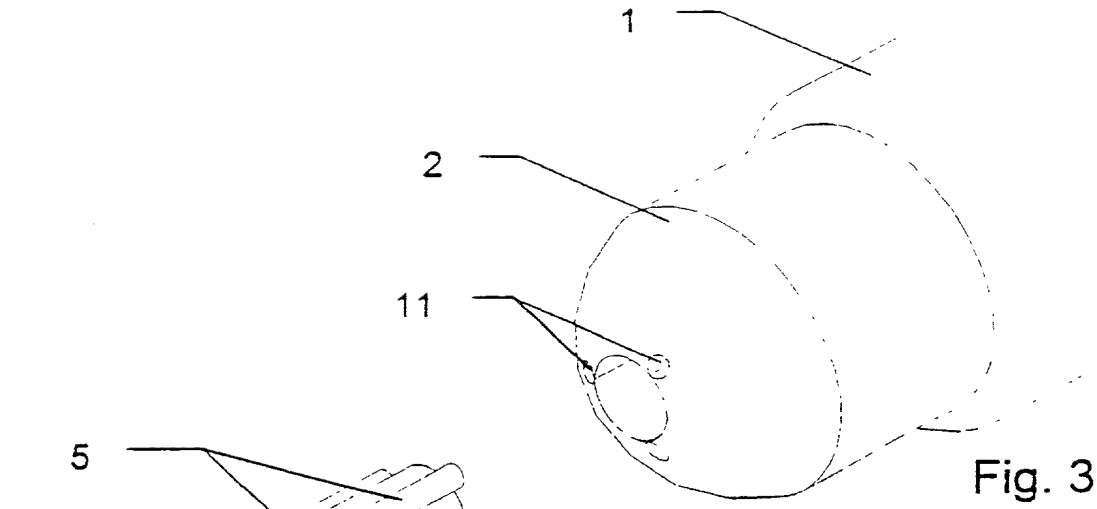

Fig. 3

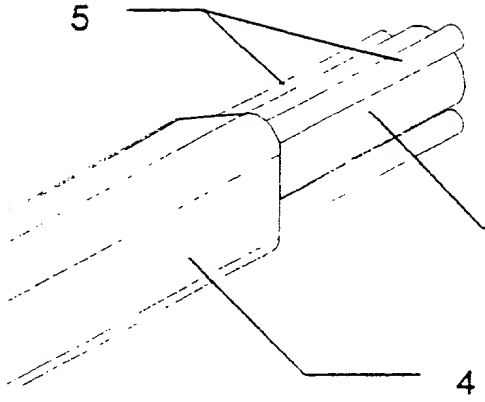

Fig. 4

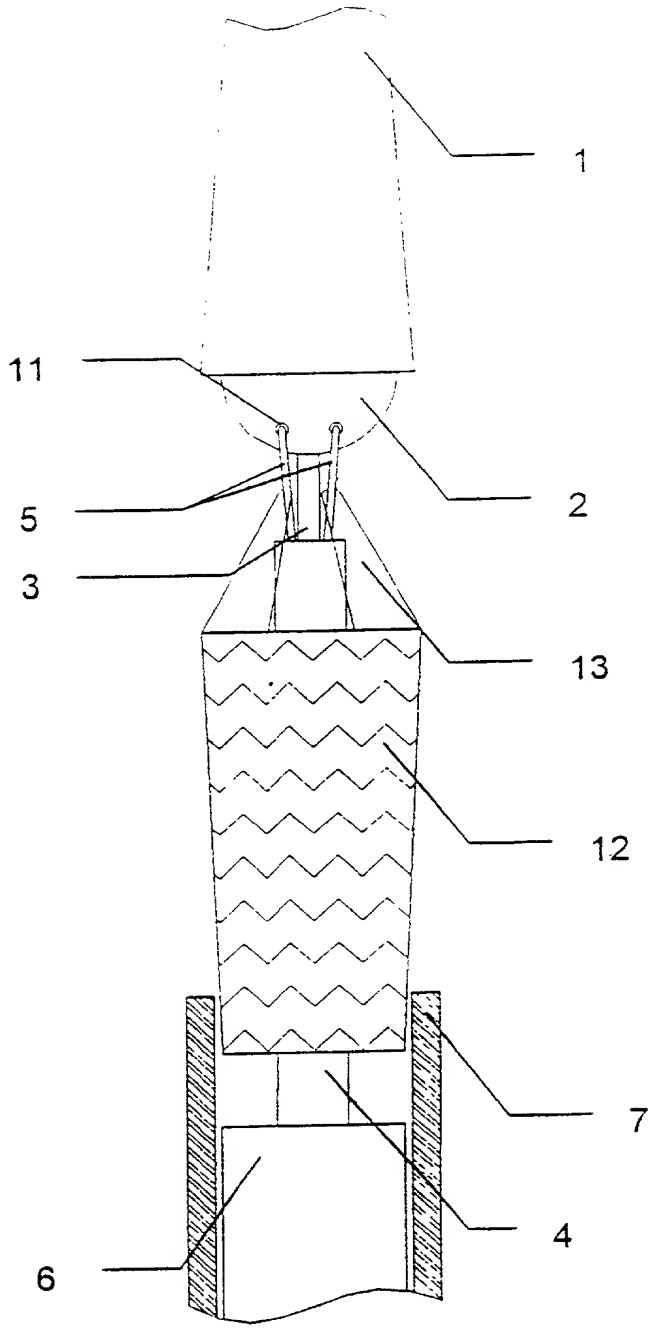

Fig. 5

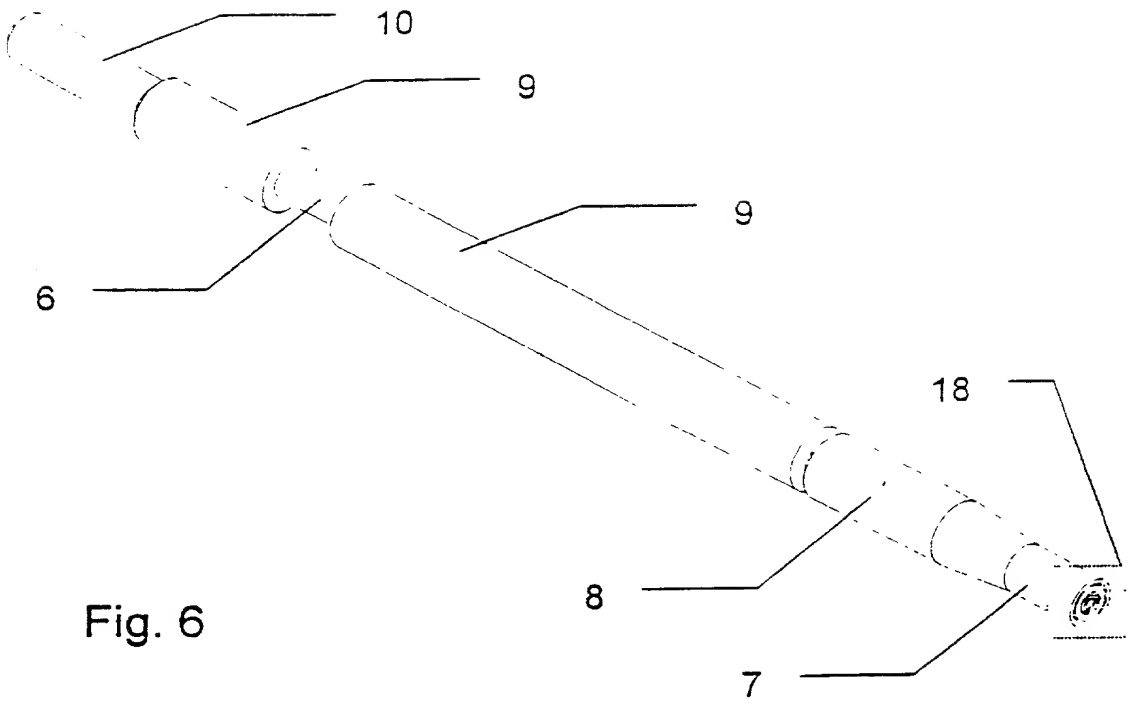

Fig. 6

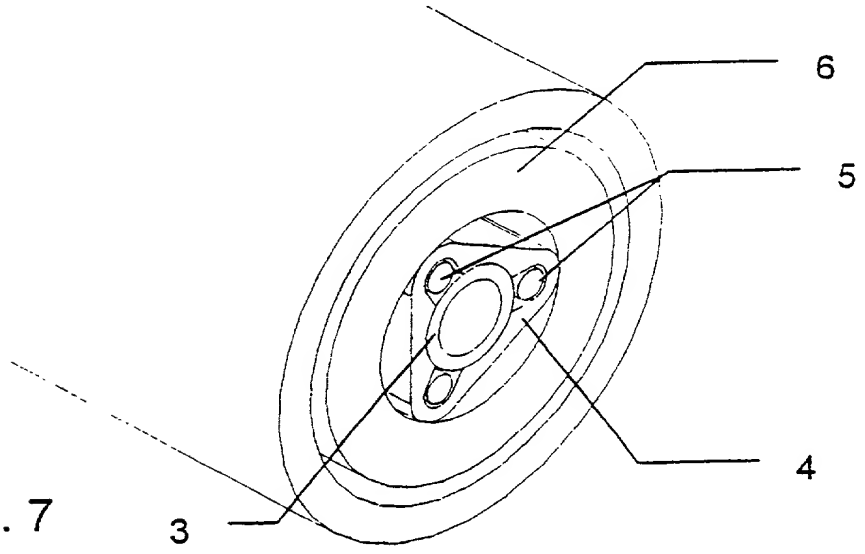

Fig. 7

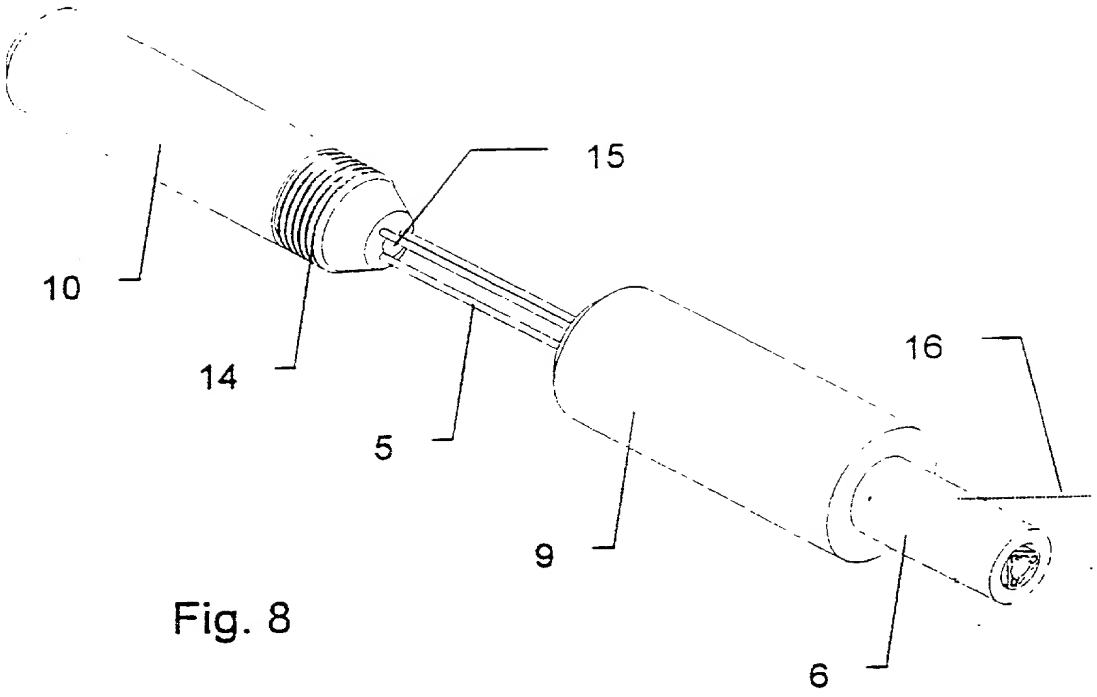

Fig. 8

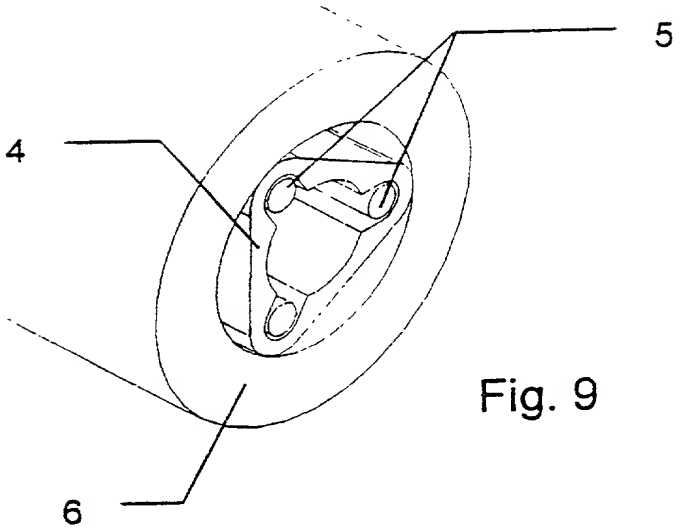

Fig. 9

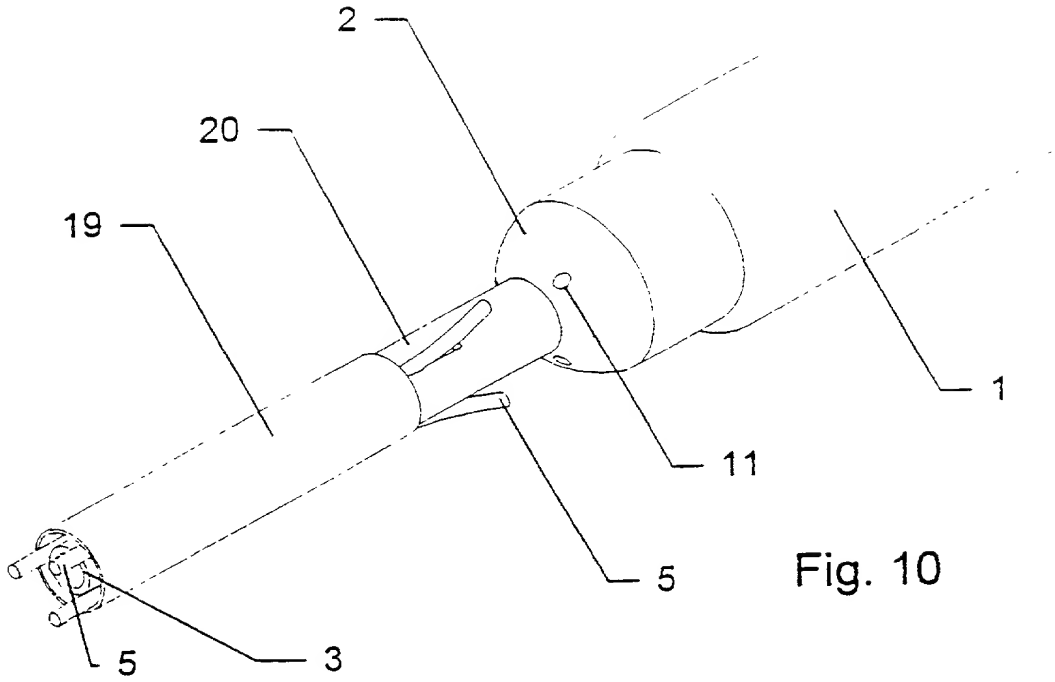

Fig. 10

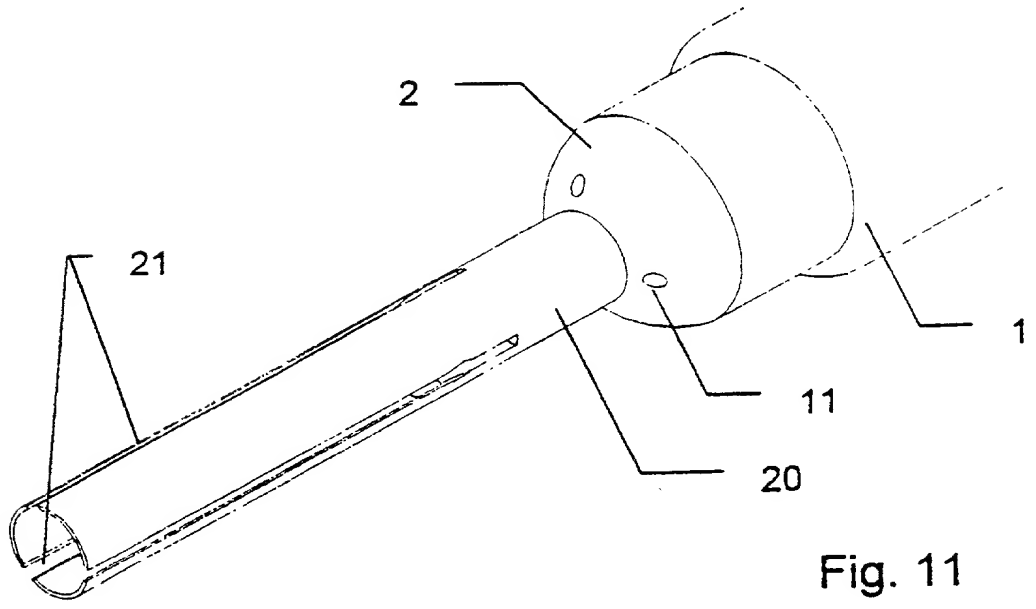

Fig. 11

Docket No: 1267-001

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT
DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY, AND PETITION

As a below-named inventor, I declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name; I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the invention which is described and which is claimed in the specification, entitled: **Inserter and Fitter of Tubing Repair Sets (Introducer and Placer of Repairs in Tubulations)**

The specification [X] is attached hereto [ ] was filed on _____, as Application Serial No. ____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of said specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.[1]

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE (Day, Month, Year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
PCT	PI 9900959-5	04/26/99	Yes [ ] No [ ]
PCT	PCT/BR00/00042	04/26/00	Yes [ ] No [ ]
			Yes [ ] No [ ]

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code. §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

[1] In Non-Convention cases, a listing of all filings and current status of cases filed more than a year before the U.S. filing is required to comply with 37 CFR 1.56(a). Such a listing may be attached.

APPLICATION SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	STATUS

I hereby appoint my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office connected therewith:

Edward A. Hedman, Reg. No. 22,120; James V. Costigan, Reg. No. 25,669; Kenneth F. Florek, Reg. No. 33,173; Alan B. Clement, Reg. No. 34,563; Martin P. Endres, Reg. No. 35,498; David A. Dow Reg. No. and Martha R. Rumore, Reg. No. 47,046.

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The undersigned declares further that all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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